

FRANCE AND CHINA.

ment of the Chinese Fleet.
Jan. 18.—Twelve
vessels have gone to Foo-
chow, which they will en-
dure in Fuzhou to attempt
Keelung.

MEXICO.

House to be Established at
Paso del Norte.

OP MEXICO, Jan. 18.—It is an-
nounced at the headquarters of the
Central railroad here that the
company will very soon establish a
house commission agency at
Paso del Norte to promptly pass
through the Mexican custom

also stated that President Diaz
had \$300,000 which has been set
aside for the payment of the United States'

SAN ANGELO.

Improving Regardless of the
Hard Times.

ANGELO, TEX., Jan. 17.—We
are here here issued every
day. They are full of local news
and from abroad furnish us
news during the week.

Angelo is full of life. Notwith-
standing the dull times there have
been many improvements
since the latter part of August.

There is a new court-house and jail.
The population is nearly four thou-
sand.

There are fifteen saloons, half of
which are open but are open day
and night.

There are seven doctors who have
come to the city.

There are three hotels and ten res-
taurants, including lunch houses, etc.
The arrangement that here in the
city of the finest stock country in the
globe, it is impossible to get
either milk or butter. People use con-
densed milk for their coffee and
tea, and butter, which has the ap-
pearance of beeswax.

There are five companies of soldiers
and the hardest characters that
haunted a frontier town, but you
hear of any trouble of a serious
nature.

SOUTH AMERICA.

STORM IN THE ARGENTINE RE-
PUBLIC.

HALLAT, Jan. 18.—A fearful
storm of hailstones visited this sec-
tor yesterday evening, the fall lasting
ten minutes. All vegetation,
the grass, was destroyed by the
hailstorm. Many poor people
lost their property.

ALFIGHT FOR A CHARITABLE
PURPOSE.

LA, Jan. 18.—The commission
for the purpose of holding a
half-holiday have announced that
the relief of the sufferers by the
earthquake in Southern Spain.
The relief of the sufferers by the
earthquake in Southern Spain.
The relief of the sufferers by the
earthquake in Southern Spain.

CONFERENCE OF PRESIDENTS.

CHICAGO, CHILI, Jan. 18.—It
was announced that the president of the
Republic has invited Presi-
dent Santa Maria to cross to Mendoza
by the San Juan railway is opened,
participate in the opening exer-

Marine Intelligence.

ALBERTON, TEX., Jan. 18.—Arrived:
Haberst, from Rio de Janeiro.
Haberst, from Rio de Janeiro.

Champion Marksman of the World.
NEW HAVEN, CONN., Jan. 18.—At
last night Dr. Carver finished his
streak of hitting 60,000 balls in ex-
traordinary accuracy. Shots, 48,881;
hits, 48,885; and hits, 99,016.

The Arizona Legislature.

SCOTT, A. T., Jan. 18.—The dead-
line in the legislature and council
has fixed to six. The house stands
sixty-two to twelve, one Republican
and with the Democrats. Both
houses will probably adjourn sine die
tomorrow.

Poultry Day at the Exposition.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Jan. 18.—The
weather was clear and cold, and 20,000
people were at the world's exposition.
The city department proved the attrac-
tion. There are some 500 cages
of birds, including many of the best
in the country. The awards
will be made to-morrow. The exhibit
under the management of B. A.
of the Farmer's Gazette, In-
dianapolis.

Enforcing the Excise Law in New York
City.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The excise
law was enforced to day as strictly as
ever, the police having been
aided by Superintendent Walling.
The liquor saloons must be closed
day. A large number of arrests
were made during the day. Five
hundred liquor dealers met in Irving
this afternoon and adopted resolu-
tions pledging themselves to assist
police in the imperative enforce-
ment of the law, believing that such a
will compel the citizens to de-
mand a modification of the statute.

New System of Percentages for the
Pacific Road.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Jan. 18.—
The Transcontinental Railway asso-
ciation has finally agreed on the fol-
lowing: The Southern lines to pay
Northern lines a percent of their
earnings on through business.
Northern lines to pay the Southern
the percentage of their gross earn-
ings on through business.
The Northern lines comprise all

the roads in the association that are
feeder to the Oregon Railway and
Navigation company. The Southern
lines comprise all the roads in the as-
sociation that feed the Central and
Southern Pacific roads. This arrange-
ment will leave the balance in favor of
the Northern roads, which they accept
as better terms than the 6 per cent. of
the gross earnings of the Southern
roads, formerly paid them for non-in-
terference in the California traffic.

WHEAT REPORT.

The Severe Winter and Last Fall's
Drought Will Curtail the Crop.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 18.—J. W.
Talmage of this city has late and im-
portant information from many of the
principal winter wheat-growing states.
The complaint seems to be general
that, owing to the unseasonable fall
and winter, the condition of winter
wheat is most unfavorable, and the
promise for even a fair outcome is not
very flattering. Michigan, Illinois,
Kansas, Missouri and Kentucky re-
port a large decrease in the average,
and, owing to the severity
of the winter, the damage has
been very great. The weather
has been unusually cold and many
of the principal wheat countries have
been bare of snow up to within the
past week and the wheat is wholly
frozen out, which will necessitate
planting of other cereals. The damage
in these states is variously estimat-
ed at from 1 to 25 per cent. Kansas,
Missouri and Kentucky being the prin-
cipal sufferers.

The Southern states, especially the
Southeast, complain of the extended
drought in the fall, which resulted in
serious damage to the early sown wheat,
and prevented the sowing of late wheat,
consequently the area in these states is
reduced to nearly one half that of last
year.

A Boy's Glittering Find.

Information has just reached this
city, says a Lancaster, Pa., telegram of
an excitement prevailing in the lower
end of the county over the discovery
made by a boy while digging for a
skunk. About two feet below the sur-
face of the earth the lad came upon a
bright, glittering mineral, a lump of
which he snatched and carried home
to his father. The father took it to
two miners who had at
one time mined in California,
and they unhesitatingly pronounced it
gold. Scientific men, to whom the
matter has been referred, discredit the
idea of gold existing as a product of
Lancaster county, but the miners who
examined the specimen stake their
practical knowledge against that of
theoretical mineralogists and scientists
generally. Father and son persistent-
ly refuse to disclose the place where
the mineral, whatever it is, was
found, but it is believed to have been
discovered on a farm in Fulton town-
ship, and the people of that section are
greatly excited about it.

The Last Sharon Case Sensation.

The Sharon case has been profile of
sensations, but the latest, in which it
was developed that General Barnes,
Sharon's leading counsel, had paid
\$25,000 for a bogus contract between
Tyler, Sarah Althea's lawyer, and
Gumpert, the Chicago expert who
swore to the genuineness of the "dear
wife" letters, certainly caps the oil
max. It appears that Tyler and his
clerk deliberately set a trap for Barnes,
and that he fell into it with a prompt-
itude which would be extraordinary
if it were not partially ex-
plained by the general character
of the case. The fact is that from the
beginning there has been all manner
of intriguing on both sides, and tactics
have been resorted to such as it may
be hoped are very seldom employed in
litigation. The principle of fighting
the deed with fire has been resorted to
upon an unprecedented extent and with
such abandon that the public have
long since given up all hope of finding
out which party was the least scrup-
ulous. And while the lawyers and wit-
nesses have all been engaged in jockey-
ing one another, Nielsen appears to
have been doing his best to make con-
fusion worse confounded by charging
the whole dramatic personae with per-
jury, forgery, conspiracy and such other
felonies as seemed to him opportune
and stimulating. Under these circum-
stances things had got into a phenom-
enal tangle that any new develop-
ment whatever might well have been
thought possible; and, as Nielsen's
statements about Tyler represented him
as a sort of Westernized compound
of the firm of Q.irk, Gausman & Soap,
it is hardly surprising that Barnes
should have thought him capable of
making such a contract as was said to
have been effected with Gumpert.

Only the comprehensive demoraliza-
tion which this amazing trial seems to
have spread abroad could perhaps
have blinded Gen. Barnes to the ethi-
cal character of the transaction into
which he was led with such disastrous
consequences to himself. But the key
to the situation is obviously the nature
of the manoeuvres which both sides
have been using outside the court, and
which have now apparently fitted them
for anything, no matter how disrepu-
table. Judge Sullivan has been com-
pelled to distinguish between the
combatants, but the general public
have abandoned the attempt to do so,
and now only look on in an expectant
way, determined not to be surprised
any more, whatever happens. What
the Pacific Coast Bar association
thinks of the conduct of the case, how-
ever, is a pertinent inquiry. If it is to
be regarded as no more than repre-
sentative of local practice, the fact ought
to be known. If the methods resorted
to are considered improper and de-
grading by the bar of the state and
west, that fact should be made public.
Hitherto we regret to observe that
there has been no professional ex-
pression of disapproval uttered, and
that, so far as appears, the extraor-
dinary proceedings which have
marked this case throughout are ac-
cepted as by no means abnormal or
discreditable.

An exchange says: A milk-maid in
Gadston, Ga., has hair that sweeps the
floor. Now if the milkmaid had hair that
could cook, wash and iron and milk
the cows, what a bonanza she would
be as a wife.

Every smoker should try "Little
Joker."

NINE SCORE YEARS OLD.

An Astounding Story That Leads One
to Think That Adam and Eve
May Be Still Alive.

San Francisco Chronicle.

Dr. Levi E. George was interviewed
the other day concerning the Moqui
Indians of Arizona, whom he has recently
visited. Said he: "I will de-
scribe the particular tribe of the Mo-
quis in which I discovered the most
remarkable cases of long life. They
are called the Wakoyas and comprise
one hundred and fifty people, males
and females. Of these there are only
about seventy children, about sixty
middle-aged persons, and the rest in-
clude at least fifteen centenarians.
They do not intermingle
with the roving bands of
savages, preferring a fixed habitation
in their little village in the valley
of the Chausa river, one of the hun-
dreds of small streams tributary to the
Colorado. They dwell in stone houses
or huts, engage in agricultural pur-
suits to a limited extent and enjoy
many of the arts of civilization.
They are nevertheless, very secluded
in their little bunch-bowl of a valley.
"Our visit to the place was made
about six weeks ago. The chief proved
to be of an obliging disposition and
showed us all about the village. We
were followed by a crowd of young
Wakoyas, and were preceded by the
chief, while around us barked and
howled a number of dogs, with which
the village abounded. After proceed-
ing a short distance we passed before
the door of a low stone hut, covered
with a skin roof, the cracks in the
walls being filled with brown adobe.
Our leader entered without going
through the ceremony of knocking.
"Muskee! Muskee!" we heard him
shout repeatedly from within. But
Muskee was evidently not at home,
and the chief came back with a disap-
pointed look on his dark face. We
met the object of our search about
twenty yards from his door, and were
presented to him in Indian fashion.
He appeared to marvel at our
unexpected appearance, but his
astonishment was nothing
compared to ours as we gazed at his
strange and unnatural form. His
shoulders and limbs were clothed with
deer skin robes, and his face, which
seemed to be barren of flesh, was cov-
ered with dry, wrinkled skin; his
fingers were extremely long and his
palm and wrist were withered and
shrunken, while his whole body,
which was much attenuated, was bent
over until his back assumed the shape
of a half-circle. I had never seen such
a specimen of aged humanity before."

"Did you discover his age?" inquired
the interviewer.
"Our Moqui guide, who spoke Eng-
lish almost perfectly and whose verac-
ity we had tested on previous occa-
sions, told us, after making the neces-
sary inquiry, that the man was 175
years old, and I have not the slightest
doubt, nor would anyone have after
seeing the ancient Wakoya, that such
was indeed his age. After looking at
us for some few moments, during
which he rested his chin heavily upon
the long staff which he clutched with
one of his dried-up hands, he mumbled
a few words in answer to ques-
tions put by the chief and our inter-
preter, and then, raising his head and
stretching out his limbs, he showed off
toward his hut at a tolerably smart
pace for a man 175 years old."

"But the greatest surprise was yet to
come. We were ushered into a rudely-
constructed stone building of greater
dimensions than those before visited in
the village. It was almost dark inside,
and the room was ill-smelling and
close. When our eyes became accus-
tomed to the dim light we saw a skin-
clad figure kneeling in one corner of
the room and engaged in breaking
light sticks of wood into small faggots.
We were told that it was a woman
whom the chief had brought us to
see, and that she had not noticed our
approach, being blind and deaf. The
chief placed his hand on her shoulder
and she slowly turned around. I
could not see quite plainly, and was at
once struck with a feeling of
repugnance almost akin to the hor-
ror one feels toward visions
seen in a nightmare, when her dusky
face, and black, sunken eyes met my
gaze. Her face was of a greenish-
yellow color, and what little there was
left of flesh or skin clung to her bones
as though a sick there by some adhe-
sive compound. It bore a pained,
desecrated appearance, like the outer
flesh of a mummy. The lower jaw,
which was devoid of teeth, protruded
considerably beyond the angle of her
sharp, hooked nose. Her arms ap-
peared to be almost bare of any fleshy
tissue, and the skin covering them was
dry and hard. She is 182 years old.
This places her two years beyond the
reported age of the patriarch Isaac at
the time of his death, and she must
have first seen the light in 1702, or
seventy-four years before the signing
of the Declaration of Independence."

"Did you learn her name?"
"The people of the village call her
Watsuna. She has only one living
relative, a great-grandson, who is 86
years of age."
"How has the record of her years
been kept?"
"In the immemorial fashion of this
tribe—by puncturing small round holes
in a piece of smooth polished horn
at the end of each twelve months I
expressed a desire to see the record of
Watsuna's age. At first she was very
backward about producing it, but
finally directed her young attendant
in a slow, hoarse speech to go and
bring it to her, which was done, and
then, without allowing us to take it
from her bony fingers, she held it up
for inspection. The 182 holes were
counted by our wondering party, and
the ancient relic was replaced in its
position in an inner recess in the wall
of the house."

The Biggest of all Bats.

Harvard Times.

A bat was made in the presidential
election of 1832, or rather an agree-
ment, by which the sum of \$200 was
given outright to one of the parties to
the bet, the condition being that he
should pay the other man 1 cent for 1
elephant vote that Jackson should get
over Clay; 2 cents for 2 votes; 4 cents
for 3; 8 cents for 4; 16 cents for 5; 32
cents for 6; and so on, according to the
majority, if any, that Jackson might
get in the electoral college. The man
to whom the offer was made incauti-
ously jumped at it, and
eagerly took the \$200, but he
found that he had obligated himself
for more than he or all his friends
could ever pay. The simplest arith-

metics will show that, by a rule of this
doubling up, even if the majority had
been but 20 it would have involved
\$524,288, to say nothing of a majority
of 95, which would bankrupt all the
Goulds and Vanderbilts. Even a ma-
jority of only 90 would produce \$5,208,-
769.12, while a majority of 30 would in-
volve \$348,597,383.63. If the majority
only reached 40 the man's obligation
would already have mounted into the
billions and reached the astounding
sum of \$5,497,558,138.88.

DOG STORIES.

The story of a dog which went to a
London hospital for the purpose of
having a wounded limb doctored has
called forth much discussion in Eng-
land on the subject of canine sagacity.
The following is taken from "Caselli's
Natural History":

"After many other performances, M.
Leonard invited a gentleman to play
a game of dominoes with one of his
dogs. The younger and slighter dog
then seated himself on a chair at the
table, and the writer and M. Leonard
seated themselves opposite. Six x domi-
nos were placed on the table in the
usual manner before the dog, and a
like number before the writer. The
dog, having a double number, took
one up in his mouth and put it in the
middle of the table; the writer placed a
corresponding piece on one side; the
dog immediately played another cor-
rectly, and so on until all the pieces
were engaged. Other six dominoes
were then given to each, and the
writer intentionally played a wrong
number. The dog looked surpris-
ed, stared very earnestly at the writer,
growled and finally barked angrily.
Finding that no notice was taken of
his remonstrances, he pushed away
the wrong domino with his nose and
took up a suitable one from his own
pile and placed it in its stead. The
writer then played correctly; the
dog followed, and won the game. Not
the slightest intimation could have
been given by M. Leonard to the dog.
This mode of play must have been en-
tirely the result of his own observa-
tion and judgment. It should be
added that the performance was
sincerely private. The owner of the
dog was a gentleman of independent
fortune, and the instruction of his
dog had been taken up merely as a
curious and amusing investigation."

The following remarkable story is
published in the London Telegraph:
"It was told me," says the writer,
"some few years ago by the landlord
of the B.ach Mansion hotel at South-
sea. Happening to call there, I saw
before his parlor fire a large grey-
hound. 'That's a fine dog,' I said.
'Yes, and a most remarkable one,' he
replied. 'You will scarcely credit it,
sir, but my wife and daughter here
can both testify to the fact as well as
myself. Throughout last winter a poor
dog came every morning before our
street door, and the greyhound used to
take him something to eat, either of
his own food, or, if he had none of his
own, he would go to the larder and
carry off some meat, or half a loaf of
bread, and deliberately down the
street and lay it before his poor brother
dog, lick his nose and return with an
evident look of satisfaction.' The
communication that follows is also
from the last named paper: 'I will
give you an example of the display of
reason by a dog, which is of more value
than any amount of discussion. I
drove this dog from my country home
as a present to a friend, who lived in a
town some ten miles distant. Several
weeks afterward I again drove to
visit this friend, and when my horses
were being harnessed for the return
journey the terrier must have reason-
ed with analogy that I was about to re-
turn home, and thereupon formed the
resolution of accompanying me to the
hunting-grounds of his puppyhood. But
he must further have reasoned that,
since on the occasion of my previ-
ous visit I had previously left him
behind as a present to my friend,
I should not on this occasion
be inclined to take him home.
Lastly, he must have reasoned
that there was one expedient whereby
he could solicit my protection on the
homeward journey without the danger
of being imprisoned, and this expedi-
ent he adopted; for, after we had
valuedly searched for Skye, to prevent
his following my dog-cart, I started,
and when two miles on my way home
I overtook him, lying in the middle of
the road, with his face to the town,
evidently expecting my approach.
And, as the dog had clearly conten-
plated, the distance was too great for
me to return with him. I had to take
him with me to his old home in the
country.'"

Curious Facts About Silk-Worms.

Exchange.

A writer in Land and Water says
the ideas of the ancients upon the sub-
ject of the origin of silk were rather
vague, some supposing it to be the en-
trails of a spider, which fattened for
years upon paste, at length burst,
bringing forth its silken treasure;
others that it was spun by a hideous
horned grub in hard nests or clay-
cells which were not dispelled till the
sixth century, when the first silk-
worms reached Constantinople, intro-
duced and cultivated, like many other
benefits, by the wandering monks.
From thence they were soon
imported into Italy, which for a
long period remained the headquar-
ters of the European silk trade, until
Henry IV. of France, seeing that mul-
berry trees were as plentiful in his
Southern provinces as in Italy, in-
troduced silk-worm culture with great
success.

Kirkby mentions the following in-
teresting extract from the Courrier de
Lyon, 1840, as showing the extraor-
dinary quantity of silk there was an-
nually consumed at that period: "Raw
silk annually consumed there, 1,000,-
000 of kilograms, equal to 2,200,714
pounds English, on which the waste
in manufacturing is 5 per cent.
As four cocoons produce one
grain (grain) of silk, 4,000,-
000,000 of cocoons are annually
consumed, making the number of cater-
pillars reared (including the average
allowance for caterpillars dying, bad
cocoons and those kept for eggs) 4,222,-
400,000. The length of the silk of one
cocoon averages 500 meters (1625 feet)
English, so that the length of the total
quantity of silk spun at Lyons is 6,500,-
000,000 (or six and a half trillions)
of English feet, equal to fourteen times
the mean radius of the earth's orbit, or
5294 times the radius of the moon's or-
bit, or 62,500 times the equatorial cir-
cumference of the earth, or 200,000
times the circumference of the moon."

LIFE WITHOUT SUGAR.

One of the Most Severe Deprivations
that the Ancients Suffered.

Besides the natural sweets we have
taken to producing artificial ones.
Has any housewife ever realized the
startling condition of cookery in the
enlightened generations before the in-
vention of sugar? It is really almost
too appalling to think about. So many
things that we now look upon as all
but necessities—cakes, pudding, made
dishes, confectionery, preserves, sweet
biscuits, jellies, cooked fruits, etc.,
were then practically quite impossible.
Fancy attempting nowadays to live a
single day without sugar; no tea, no
coffee, no jam, no pudding, no cake,
no sweets, no hot toddy before one goes
to bed; the bare idea is
too terrible. And yet that
was really the abject condition
of all the civilized world up to the
middle of the middle ages. Horace's
punch was sugarless and lemonless;
the gentle Virgil never tasted the sug-
ared cup; after noon tea; and So-
crates went from his cradle to his grave
without ever knowing the flavor of
peppermint bun's eyes. How the
children managed to spend their Sat-
urday as, or their weekly obolus, is a
profound mystery; to be sure, people
had honey; but honey is rare, dear and
scanty; it can never have filled oas-
quar the place that sugar fills in
our modern affections. Try for a mo-
ment to realize drinking honey with
one's whisky and water, or doing the
year's preserving with a pot of best
Nabobine, and you get at once a com-
mon measure of the difference between
the two as practical sweeteners.

Nowadays we get sugar from cane
and beet-root in abundance, while
sugar maples and palm-trees of various
sorts afford a "considerable supply to
remote countries. But the childhood
of the little Greeks and Romans must
have been absolutely unlighted by a
single ray of life from chocolate cream
or Everton's life. The consequence
of this excessive production of sweets
in modern times is, of course, that we
have begun to distrust the indications
afforded us by the sense of taste in this
particular as to the wholesomeness of
various objects. We can mix sugar
with anything we like, whether it had
sugar in it to begin with or otherwise,
and by sweetening and flavoring we
can give a false palatableness to even
the worst and most indigestible rub-
bish, such as plaster of Paris, largely
sold under the name of sugared al-
monds to the ingenious youth of two
hemispheres. But in untouched na-
ture the test rarely or never fails. As
long as fruits are unripe or unfit for
human food they are green and sour;
as soon as they ripen they become soft
and sweet, and usually acquire some
bright color as a sort of advertisement
of their edibility. In the main, bar
the accidents of civilization, whatever
is sweet is good to eat, may, more,
is meant to be eaten; it is only our own
perverse folly that makes us some-
times think all nice things bad for us,
and all wholesome things nasty. In a
state of nature the exact opposite is
really the case. One may observe, too,
that children, who are literally young
savages in more senses than one, stand
nearer to the primitive feeling in this
respect than grown-up people. They
unaffectedly like sweet; adults who
have grown more accustomed to the
artificial meat diet don't, as a rule, care
much for puddings, cakes, and made
dishes.

SAVED HER LIFE!

BIDGE, McIntosh Co., GA.

DR. J. BRADFIELD: Dear Sir—I have taken
several bottles of your Female Regulator for
falling of the womb and other diseases com-
bined, of sixteen years' standing, and I feel
better I cannot entirely, for which please
accept my heartfelt thanks and most pro-
found gratitude. I know your medicine
saved my life, so you see I cannot speak too
highly in its favor. I have recommended it
to several of my friends who are suffering as
I was. Yours very respectfully,
MR. W. E. STEHRING.

TESTED A QUARTER OF A CENTURY—
IT STANDS UNCHANGED.

DR. J. BRADFIELD, Atlanta, Ga.: Dear Sir—
I take pleasure in stating that I have used
for the last twenty years, the medicine you
are now putting up, known as Dr. Bradfield's
Female Regulator, and consider it the best
combination ever gotten together for the dis-
eases for which it is recommended. With
kindest regards I am, respectfully,
W. B. FERRELL, M. D.

ATLANTA, GA.

DR. J. BRADFIELD: Dear Sir—Some fifteen
years ago I examined the recipe of Female
Regulator, and carefully studied authorities
in regard to its components, and then as-
well as my own pronouncement to be the most ef-
fective and skillful combination of the really
reliable remedial ingredients known to
science, to act directly on the womb and
uterine organs, and the organs and parts
sympathizing directly with these; and there-
fore, providing a specific remedy for all dis-
eases of the womb, and of the adjacent organs
and parts. Yours truly,
JESSE HARRIS, M. D., D. D.

Treatise on the Health and Happiness of
Woman mailed free to any address.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.,
Box 25, Atlanta, Ga.

H. W. Williams & Co., wholesale and retail
agents, Fort Worth, Texas.

TEXAS AND ST. LOUIS
Railway.

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THE POPULAR LINE TO

Little Rock, Camden, Pine Bluff, Memphis,
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ton, and all points North,
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